LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Turkey Trifles with the Affections of the Powers.

THE BELLE OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Reviving O'Connell's Plan for Reconstructing Parliament.

AFGHAN "HAZING."

Diphtheria Ravages the Homes of Russian Peasants.

GUARDING THE BALTIC COAST.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Nov. 15, 1879. The Czarewitch and Czarevna left Vienna at

two o'clock this afternoon for Berlin.

The retirement of the Minister of War is expected, he having incautiously expressed his conviction in public to at Russia intends to occupy Denmark at the first opportunity.

A despatch from Berlin to the Pail Mall Gasette this evening says :- "The German Minister of War has ordered a survey of the Baltic coast, to report what additional defences are

necessary."

A man has been arrested while attempting to make his way to the presence of the Empress of Russia at Cannes. His name is Meyer. He is a native of St. Petersburg, and is probably insane. An inquiry into the matter is proceed-

ARRAIGNING THE AMBER. A despatch from Cabul to the Times says :-"The general belief of the complicity of Yakoob Khan in the massacre of the British Embassy gains strength. The Ameer and his advisers, it is thought, did not anticipate a wholesale massacre, but only sufficient intimidation to induce Major Cavagnari to report his position in Cabul as untenable. Affairs, however, went beyond their control and they then acted on the principle that "dead men tell no tales." The troops did not mutiny for arrears of pay, but were instigated by their officers, working under the connivance of high

The correspondent of the Daily News at Paris comments on the visits of M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies to M. Waddington, President of the Council, and President Grévy, especially on his intimacy with the latter. The correspondent says:-"A compromise on the amnesty question will be made when a motion for further amnesty is presented in the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministry will state that their opinions are unchanged and that further amnesty is unnecessary, but they will not make it a Cabinet question. The Chamber of Deputies may then inquire into the individual cases of those remaining unamnestied."

IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY TO ASSEMBLE IN APRIL, 1882-THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES TO BE CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE-O CONNELL'S PLAN FOR AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

DUBLIN, Nov 15, 1879. At a special meeting of the Irish National Convention Committee, held at the Imperial liotel, in this city, it was resolved that the plan of the late Daniel O'Connell for the reconstruction of the Irish House of Commons be made basis of that for the Convention; that the delegates shall number 300, and that the Convention shall meet in Dublin in April, 1882.

THE AIMS O'CONNELL HAD IN VIEW AND THE

WORK HE ACCOMPLISHED. The Irish Parliament which expired with the eighteenth century was not in fact an Irish Parliaent. It was a Parliament of the Protestant section of the country's inhabitants. The penal laws were then in force, and only those who were prepared to take oaths abjuring the "errors of Popery," and in particular renouncing the miracle of transubstantiation. were permitted to sit in either House, or even to enjoy the electoral franchise. The body which thus held the entire legislative power, was, according to the best estimates, only about one-fourth of the population of the island. The condition of affairs ned substantially the same for many years after the "Act of Union" was passed. Then came O'Con-nell, and following his entrance into public life. struggle, came Catholic emancipation, bringing political freedom to a vast mass of persons who were previously "supposed by the law to have no existence." This was in 1829, and in the succeeding years the agitation for the redressal of Iroland's grievances was continued with increasing boldness and vehemence, intil at last the great project of "Repeal of the Union" was broached and taken up by the people foverish eagerness. "Itepeal the Union, restore the Irish Parliament, tan's constitution of 1782," exclaimed the advocates of English Alliance. "Do you forget that in the old Parliament none but Protestants could sit, and none but Protestants could vote for them? Do you forget that the qualification for votors was aristocratic, that the franchise was un even, exclusive and unjust, and that the country was dotted over with 'rotten boroughs! De not these Catholic peasants know that a 'Repeal of the Union' would fling in the dust all those newly gotton political rights that they are now so eagerly using?" O'Connell knew all that, out he wanted repeal in addition to all that had been gained since the Union. He had a scheme for the reconstruction of the Parliament, with its houses thrown open to all creeds, and the electoral franchise extended not only to all creeds, but almost to all male subcultural holders of the poorest class and corre and "presentation" boroughs and to build a House of Commons on the most liberal principles. The Protestant and anti-national party replied that a repoal of the union on these terms would necessarily involve a complete separation of the two countries. The interests and natures of their govern-The interests and natures of their govern-ing bodies would be too diverse for the two to follow the same lines of policy and avoid a conflict. This O'Conneil denied. He thought the link formed by the Crown and the common, allegiance of the two peoples thereto would prove an adamantine link. His projects, however, parliamentary debate. After 1854 the repeal movement declined and was buried in his grave in 1847.

LATTER DAY PROJECTS.

While the largest section of the home rule party does not advocate a separation as complete as that desired by O'Connell, his plan for the remodeling of the Irish Parliament must in some degree remain the basis of all schemes for a separate Irish Legislature A small body, called the "'82 Club," have refused to abate their demands a jot. They are mainly old repealers, who will not recede from the position of old days. Another section are the "federalists," who

wish a parliament for Ireland simply to care for local interests. The greater number, of which Mr. Shaw is the nominal leader, seek something between. They wish to legislate on all internal questions, and to wish to legislate on all internal questions, and to govern the revenues and resources of the country, while the Imperial Parliament directs the colonies and foreign policy. In view of the several "reform bills" of the last thirty years, the basis of franchise would be necessarily of a liberal character, and the number of members would be much larger than the delegation now sent to the House of Commons, which might by resolution declare itself a parliament, or might merely, as representing the popular will, decree the union with Eugland at an end. The manner in which this body will be formed as given above will not tend to relieve this apprehension. It may be feared by them, as it is doubtless hoped by the home rulers, that in 1882 matters may be ripe for a decided move on the part of the Convention. Prominent among the members of the National Committee which has been preparing for the Convention were the ob-structionist members of the home rule party as well as a number of Roman Catholic clergymen.

DIPHTHERIA IN RUSSIA.

FEARFUL BAVAGES OF THE DISEASE-FIFTY AND SEVENTY-PIVE PER CENT OF THE CHILDREN CARRIED OFF -- A VILLAGE LEFT WITHOUT

[BY C.BLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1879. A despatch from Berlin to the Times says :-Diphtheria, which for several years has made great ravages in Russia, seems now to be gaining more and more ground. The disease, says the Novoe Vremya, has attained such frightful proportions in some regions that the percentage of mortality far exceeds that of the births. In the small district of Mirgorod, where the epi-demie has been raging since 1875 until now 414 persons succumbed to the disease in 1876, and in 1877 no fewer than 1,308 persons died. In Odessa, since May last, diphtheria snatched away seventy-six per cent of the children, and in Stavropol, in the course of four months, onehalf of the infant population fell victims to the disease. In Kishoneff and in the vicinity of Kieff and Poltava the epidemic has been raging for the last two years without interruption. In the village of Kaploonofka, in the government of Kharkoff, fifty children died in the course of two weeks. In the hamlet of Nakomobka more than two hundred infants have been carried away by the disease since January last, in addition to a large number of adults. In the village of Tamorofka not one child has escaped the epidemic. The Mariopol district showed an average daily death roll of ten. The Novoe Vremya adds a long list of places where diphtheria is raging in the same frightful degree, and even worse. More than eleven vast districts are afflicted with the disease. The mortality, both of the youthful and adult population, is so enormous that the government has appointed a special commission, under M. Karel, physician-in-ordinary to the Emperor, to inquire into the causes of the epidemic, and has issued strict injunctions to the local authorities about the measures to be adopted for the arrest and extinction of the

WHO IS TURKEY'S FRIEND?

MINISTER LAYARD WILL NOT VISIT THE SUL-TAN-ENGLAND'S WEATH AT THE PORTE'S FRIENDSHIP FOR RUSSIA -ST. PETERSBURG

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD,]

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1879. Pending the receipt of fresh instructions, says a Constantinople despatch, Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, abstains from visiting the Porte. The present attitude of the British government toward the Porte is attributed in diplomatic circles here to a grave suspicion of an understanding between Russia and Turkey originating in visits of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, to the Czar and on his return to Constantinople. It is reported that Prince Lobanoff will interview the Sultan again before his departure on

The St. Petersburg Golos expresses the belief that England has put forward the question of reforms to mask the real cause of the despatch of a flect to Turkish waters-namely, to secure domination in Turkey; that if the Sultan were to dismiss his Minister of the Interior, Mahmoud Nedim Pacha, he might receive a further period of grace, but he would at the same time become an English vassal; that the Porte has empowered vessels of Powers which are not desirous of English domination in Turkey to enter the Sea of Marmora, and that the despatch of the English fleet is thus deprived of its threatening character.

THE ENGLISH CORROBORATION. The London correspondent of the Manches-ter Guardian says:—"It is believed here that the ostensible demands upon Turkey concerning Asia Minor conceal an effort to restore Sir Austin Layard's supremacy among the Porte's foreign admirers, an incident which is likely to end in the dismissal of Mahmond Nedin Pacha (Minister of the Interior) and the appointment of a Minister possessing Sir Austin Layard's confidence. The government's foreign policy is embarrassed by Cabinet discussions. Common report indicates Right Hop. R. Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, as the chief opponent of Lord Beaconsfield's policy."

Aleko Pacha was given audience on Friday and Saturday by the Sultan, who gave him a cordial reception. The next session of the Greek Frontier Commission will be on Monday

Governor General Aleko Pacha has promised to dissolve the gymnastic societies in Eastern Rounella. He will return to Philippopolis on the 18th inst.

A SUICIDAL LEAP

DREADFUL SCENE AT A BALTIMORE HOTEL, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15, 1879. The neighborhood of Fayette and St. Paul streets adjoining Barnum's Hotel, was excited shortly after three o'clock this afternoon by a terrible tragedy at the Mansion House, A large crowd gathered, and it was found that a man had committed suicide by leaping from one of the upper windows. Your correspondent repaired to the scene and found that the suicide was Henry W. Worthington, one of the boarders of the bouse and a well the boarders of the house and a well known citizen. Worthington had been ill of typhoid fever and was being attended by his mother and sister, who were in the room when the leap was made. He was in the fourth story, on the St. Faul street side. His head came in contact with the bricks during his fearful descent, and although breathing when taken up he lived only a few minutes after he was carried into the house. He was forty years of age.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] One of the Denver coaches was upset on the range last evening, and the Rev. W. Pickett, who has just built a church here, was instantly killed. Nine other passengers were seriously injured. The coach rolled down a precipice. LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 15, 1879.

CUBA AND SPAIN

Captain General Blanco Telegraphs for Troops.

DISCUSSION IN THE CORTES

Progress of the Insurrectionary Movement.

CAUSE FOR SPANISH ALARM.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1879. A Madrid despatch to the Daily News says :-"The intelligence that an insurrection has occurred in Cuba during the absence from the cap. ital of Captain General Blanco, engaged in the pursuit of negro bands in the Eastern provinces, has caused such concern in the opposition circles that members of the Sagasta and democratic parties have demanded the text of the official telegram on the subject. A West Indian member of the Cortes, Schor Labra, President of the Abolition Society, has created a sensation by a speech protesting the loyalty of the liberals and conservatives in Cuba against the rebellion, which, he confessed, might arise partly from the impatience of the blacks at the delayed social reforms. The Premier read a telegram from Havana confirming the news of the rising. At the head of it is a creole chief who had submitted in 1878, and whose presence is considered grave by the authorities in Cuba. The government will reinforce the colonial army, and has sent energetic instructions to the Governor. There is much anxiety in planter circles."

ASKING FOR TROOPS.

A Madrid despatch to the Standard says: "Captain General Blanco has telegraphed to General Martinez-Campos, Minister of War, that new bands of insurgents have made their appearance in the provinces in the centre of the island, and has asked for reinforcements, chiefly of cavalry. The government has decided to em bark them immediately on steamers of the Lopez Company at Cadiz, Santander and Barcelona. Some regulars will be drawn from General Quesada's army in the north to enable Captain General Blanco to suppress the rising, which consists of small bands hardly numbering three thousand, commanded by whites and mulattos and recruited from among the negroes. Telegrams from the colony report that public opinion there is decidedly in favor of the Ministerial plan for the abolition of slavery, which the colonists hope will arrest the progress of disaffection. The news from the colony has caused much excitement in political circles."

CUBAN SLAVERY. A telegram from Madrid says :- "The Cabinet has resolved to suspend the sitting of the Cortes next week until after the wedding of the King, when the Senate will discuss the scheme for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and the Chamber of Deputies will consider the question of tariff reform. These bills will be discussed simultaneously, as there is great probability that a majority of the conservatives will support the policy of Premier Martinez-Campos in the face of the critical situation in the colony. Señor Canoras del Castillo promises his support. Several of the opposition and liberal speakers in the Cortes have interpellated the Cabinet on the news of the rising in Cuba and asked for the details, saying that they were auxiously desired by the public, as private telegrams already had announced that three noted creole chiefs in the late rising were at the head of the bands in the Cinco-Villas which were overrunning the country districts.

GENERAL GAMIR'S REPORT. "General Martinez-Campos communicated a telegram received from General Gamir, saying Gr begun at the Cinco Villas, and that he attached some importance to it on account of the intelligence that the chiefs Vicente, Carillo and Maestre were at the head of the insurgents. The Spanish forces, he says, were in active pursuit of the rebels. Premier Martinez-Campos promised to communicate more details directly they arrived. He said Captain General Blanco was with the army operating in the Santiago district; that the Cabinet had nothing to fear from the insurrection, as it had already presented bills for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and for the reform of the tariff, which were promised after the pacification of Zunjon, and the Cabinet would, with the assent of the Cortes, pursue the policy which had already been favorably received by the most influential classes in Cuba. A full House listened to this declaration with keen interest.'

The Liberal, of Madrid, says the Spanish government has decided to send 10,000 cavalry and infantry to Cuba. In the sitting of the Congress on Saturday Señors Baston, Santos and Gusmad, Deputies for Porto Rico and Cuba condemned the recent Cuban insurrection and fully concurred in the policy of the government of vigorous defence of the integrity of its territory.

MOVEMENTS OF INSURGENT BODIES ON THE ISLAND-ALMOST A PANIC AMONG THE PLANTERS. HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1879.

A strong party of insurgerts appeared before Holguin on the afternoon of the 4th to within two miles of the town, firing several volleys upon the outskirts, evidently on a forleys upon the culture between two and three aging expedition, since between two and three hundred head of cattle were driven off by them when they disappeared. The insurgent leader, Angel Guerra, was in command. The commander of the Spanish forces sent out a strong column to chase accounts nothing definite was known. So run the Spanish reports in glossing over the disaster of General Valers, with a loss of 200 men killed, wounded and missing, which occurred half the distance between Holguin and Tunas, at a place called Barrancas, after which severe check he was forced to fall back upon the former, his starting point, to go to succor of the latter, threatened by a combined force of the enemy. General Blanco, with a column of 4,500 men, went to the relief of Valers, who, crippled as he was, remained cooped up in Holguin, incessantly harassed by the insur gents. At the arrival of this relief force the enemy raised the investment of the place, having succeeded in sacking several stores in the outskirts of the city, besides capturing valuable booty from Valera's command of 2,300 when he retreated. A part of this Cuban force of 3,200 men branched off, under General Gregorio Benttez, crossing the line between the Eastern Province and Camaguey, for the purpose of invading the latter. The first point struck was on the south, which they took, pillaged and destroyed, keeping their line of march to Las Guasimas, where a muster camp was established in an inaccessible spot to rally the country people to their standard, and the main column headed for the interior toward Puerto Principe, where plenty of cattle and reciuits can be obtained, with the mountain region conveniently near in case of necessity. A vigorous and relentless campaign will be in-augurated, extending to San Miguel de Bagé

and Nucvitas, where a few sugar estates, the telegraph and railroad will be destroyed in order onvenience the enemy, preventing their repair at all hazards, even if some hard fighting has to be

Secret emissaries have proceeded into the Cunio Villas to prepare the white natives and entice the slave gangs in Remedios, Trinidad and Cienfuegos to strike work, repair to the Escambray Mountains and await there their being mustered into the revolutionary army, as was so effectually done in Guantanamo Cuba, at the start of this second war for independence. The émeule of the negroes has already taken place in the Trinidad Valley, so that there are over 1,000 of sturdy yeomen congregated in the mountains ready for the invading force whenever it comes to their neighborhood. This extend-ing the territory of hostilities is most fatal to the Spaniards, who have to scatter their army into fractions in order to guard all the important sea-ports and protect the sugar estates in so iar as possible from their impending destruction. The disastrous effect thereof is already visible; their army, which had concentrated in the Eastern Province since this outbreak, has to be conveyed by transports to the threatened Western districts, by this invasion of Camaguey and Las Villas. At El Cristo the main body of the insurgents, under Belisario Peralta and Moncada, made a desperate onset upon the rear of the Spanish relieving as it was approaching Holguin that threw it in con-fusion. The firing lasted over an hour, after which they withdrew under cover of the darkness as swiftly as they appeared upon the scene. Great countenance at the alarming news from the front, the invasion of the districts of Camaguey and Las Villas. Reinforcements are being hurried forward to the scene of invasion. Even volunteer regiments are pressed into service until the arrival of recruits from Spain, which are slow in coming to hand Gold took a leap within twenty-four hours after receipt of the news from 239 per cent to 2431/2 per cent, and tends upward on the spur of the semi-panic that invades all classes at seeing the preponderance achieved by the insurrectionary movement that threatens soon to absorb all the territory previously occupied by it up to March, 1878.

DETAILS OF THE REFORMS IN THE TARIFF DUTIES TO BE PROPOSED BY THE MADRID COMMISSION OF CUBAN REFORMS.

HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1879. The following are some of the details of the reforms in the tariff duties which the Madrid Commission on Cuban Reforms have resolved to propose:-Commercial intercourse between Spain and Cuba is to be considered constwise from July 1, 1880. The suppression of duties thereby occasioned will be gradual, extending through three terms, from July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881, 1882 and 1883. In 1883, when the coastwise traffic is fully established, a moderate compensation duty can be established between Spain and Cuba. Duties on imports from foreign countries into Cuba shall gradually be reduced for articles necessary to life in the same proportion as indicated above.

Such relations will be established with the United

States as will enable the Spanish mercantile marine to participate in the important traffic between the

The planters of Sagua and Matanzas have resolved to ask the authorization of the government to use all means to prevent dangers from fires on planta-tions. The future of the island depends upon the undisturbed gathering of the crop.

The liberal party has taken an energetic attitude respecting the promoters of disorders. The organ of the liberals—El Triumfo—and the liberals of Remedios strongly protest against the acts of the insurgents in Remedios. The Var de Cuba, in a leading article, demonstrates the impossibility of the present insurrection ever attaining the same importance as

GENERAL GRANT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1879. The Mexican veterans, escorted by the Lackey Zouayes, marched to the residence of Colonel Grant this morning and presented their compliments to General Grant. Leonard Swett acted as spokesman, and alluded to the General's meritorious services in the Mexican war, which, he said, had been generally

General Grant made no formal reply, but received the veterans cordially, remarking jocularly to a drummer boy who presented him with a bouquet, "Well, my lad, I suppose you will be in the next war with Mexico when she attempts to annex our

A general public reception was given by General Grant this afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. In the evening an elegant private dinner was given by John B. Drake, at which were present General and Mrs. Sheridan, Governor Cullom, wife and daughter, Governor and Mrs. Gear and other personal friends of General Grant. Mrs. Grant is exhausted by the unwonted physical strain imposed upon her of late, and will be compelled to take necessary rest for a

GENERAL GRANT'S PHILADELPHIA RECEPTION. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1879.
The committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. appointed to arrange for the reception to General Grant, met to-night and arranged their programme

as follows:—
On the evening of December 18, General Grant will be escorted to the Academy of Music, from the residence of George W. Childs, by Post No. 1 and a delegation of five comrades from each post in the city. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and other distinguished officers will be present at the Academy, when the programme will include a camp fire, but the rest of the proceedings has not been determined on.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO THE NATIONAL AS-SOCIATION OF MEXICAN VETERANS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1879. grans of the Mexican War has received an interesting autograph letter from General Grant, of which the

following is a copy:- Galkna, Ill., Nov. 11, 1870.
To ALEXANDER M. KENADAY, Secretary, &c., Washingto To ALEXANDER M. KENDADY, Secretary, &c., Washington, B. C.—

Dean Sin-Your letter of the Sth inst, conveying the invitation of the veterans of the Mexican war to joir them in the procession at the unveiling of the statue in honor of the patriot—the pure, brave and noble General George H. Thomas—is just received. It would afford me nunch piessure to accept this invitation if I could be present on that occasion, but I cannot. The distance is long and the time is entire than I can well break up here for the winter. I want to avoid two trips to the East so close together. I had, also, previous to hearing of the proposed time of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Camberland, accepted invitations in this State covering the time of the society meeting. I would like to testify my heartfelt respect and admiration for the soldier who in life had no personal enemies, and whose memory will be forever revered in the history of his country. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

CANADIANS ALARMED AT ITS PROPOSED RE-OPENING-A NEWSPAPER TIRADE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] OTTAWA, Nov. 15, 1879.

The report that the fishery question will be reopened during the coming session. Congress and also that several officials Fishery Bureau at Washington were at present engaged in collecting information relative thereto at Prince Edward's Island has been sufficient ground for already drawing forth several spirited editorials from the Canadian press. In reerring to this subject the Free Press this evening

It seems as if our neighbors will never be satisfied with any bargain in which Canada is concerned unless they have it all their own way. As far as we know the desire on this side of the line is to act with perfect equity, and if possible obliterate all cause of complaint; but what is really at the bottom of all this trouble relating to the fisheries appears to be the rapacity of the United States fishermen, who are determined to have their own way in our waters without regard to those restrictions which have been found necessary for the preservation of the fish. When State governments declined to carry out the provisions of the Washington Treaty and refused to open their canals to Canadian vessels, we had to endure the great loss thereby inflicted on our commerce under protest; but when American fishermen are required to respect provincial laws which are applied alike to our own fishermen, they set up a howl and claim untold damages. If our neighbors will act fairly and honosity they will have no cause to complain of Canadian regulations with regard to the fisheries or any other branch of international commerce.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

CHIEF DOUGLASS ON THE STAND-HE DECLARES HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE ATTACK-HOW HE SAVED MES. MEEKER-OURAY CANNOT TELL WHO KILLED THE AGENT OR FOUGHT THORNBURGH.

Los Pinos Agency, Col Nov. 14., via Lake City, Nov. 15, 1879. Ouray carried his point at the Indian council held on the night of the 12th inst., and the principal chiefs of the White River Utes, except Jack, were present at the agency yesterd y ready to give their testimony when called upon. Indians who testify before the commission are sworn by Chief Ouray according to the custom of the Ute nation.

Douglass was the first witness called at the order of Ouray. He arose from his scat, and, standing ercet, with arm raised, he administered the oath to imself as follows :- "By the heavens above, by the earth that will receive me, by the Great Spirit that looks down upon me, I dare not speak anything but the truth." (This was said with much force and with appropriate gesture.) The oath, like all the testimony, was translated into Spanish by Ouray, and then into English by Interpreter Townsend. At first he was somewhat nervous and very paie, but toward the close of his nothing, heard nothing and took no part in the killing of Mecker and his employes or in the fight with Thornburgh; he found Mrs. Meeker frightened and fleeing, and took her to his house and took care of her; his time was so much occupied with the care of his wounded boy that he did not know anything in relation to what was going wrong; at the time the killing of the employes began he was in the warehouse, and did not know who began the attack; his feelings overcame him, and it made him cry to think of the condition into which his friends had fallen; Meeker told him that in two days the soldiers

to have officers come to the agency and have a council and try to settle the existing difficulties. As the Indians were afraid of the soldiers, Mr. Meeker promised to go with Douglass in the morning and meet the officers, but while they were talk-ing the fight with Thornburgh was going on, though neither Douglas nor Mr. Meeker was aware of the fact at the time.

Douglass replied that it would be better

the protection of the commission, and if the White River Utes should make any attempt toward an outbreak, fifty picked men, who are now encamped within rifle shot of the commission, would be on hand the instant anything of that kind was at-LATER-1 P. M .- Johnson has been on the stand

all the forenoon, but knows even less than Douglass. To the question "Do you know whether there has been any fight at the White River?" he answered, None of his relatives were in the fight so far as he knew, and he could not give the name of a single Indian engaged in killing Meeker and the employés, nor the troops.

CUTICURA.—

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS.

The scourge of mankind.—Old methods of treatment and remedies a failure.

CUTICURA RISOLYENT, the great blood purifier and liver stimulant, is the most searching cleansing and purifying agent of this contary. It may be detected in the saliva, sweat, milk, blood and turine in forty minutes after taking the first dose, showing that it has entered the circulation and been carried to every part of the system. It forever eradicates the virus of acrofula, cancer and canker, those terrible blood poisons that rot out the machinery of life, filling the body with foul corruptions. Taken anternally in conjunction with the external application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, it speedily cures scrotdions ulcers and old sores, sait ricum, psoriasis, tetter, ring worm, scald head, dandruff and all itching and scaly diseases of the skin and scalp.

ECZEMA ON THE SCALP, breast and limbs cured.

BCZEMA ON THE SCALP,
breast and limbs cared.

Messrs. Werks & Potter: "Extrement of cannot refrain from adding my debt of gratitude to you for having placed within my reach the wonderful COTCHEA REMEMBLES, which have rendered unnecessary all further experiment of physicians, and in a remarkably short space of time have rid me of a loathsome disease. I dispensed with all physicians two years ago, believing they did me no good. The CUTIOURA has stopped this unsatisfactory exponse—oven if it were necessary and I had the courage any longer to follow their advice—and brought the long looked for cure and happiness.

I have been addition to the common and the common and into the common and the

STEPHEN CROWELL NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 30, 1878.

A RUNNING SORE Messrs. Where & Potter .-Some three or four week ago I ordered a box of Cuticula for a had ease of sai fleum. The back of one of my life's hands was a running sore. In one week from the day it serviced her hand wavell, and has remained so up to to-day.

Mitroum, Maine, June 10, 1828. E. P. DAGGETT.

NOTK.—Reader, don't you think these cures remarkable

CUTICURA SOAP,
Medicinal and Tollet,
is prepared from CUTICURA in a medified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of 'kin and Scalp
Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of the
skins of infants, for gouttemen who shave and are troubled
with tender faces, for those who desire a clean and wholesome skin and scalp, and for all purposes of the tolict,
bath and nursery. Its delightful and refreshing fragrance
equals or surpasses the finest Farisian soaps.
Consultation rooms for chronic diseases of the Skin and
Scalp, especially of women and children, 36 Madison av.

MARY E. JOSSELYN, M. D.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POT-

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by WEEKS & POT-TER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington st., Bos-ton, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. Resourest, \$1 per bottle Cuticura Nose, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

A.-,A-A.-WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

s imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will have to USE CAUTION IN PURCHASING.

I beg leave to call the attention of the readers to testi-nonials in favor of the SCHNAPPS:-

I feet bound to say I regard your SCHNAPPS as being in every respect pre-eminently pure and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the pureat possible article of Holland gin, heretofore unattainable, and, as such, may be safely prescribed by physicians

PAVID L. MOTT M. D.

Pharmscentical Chemist, New York.

SCHNAPPS is a remedy in chronic catarra complaints,

I take great pleasure in hearing highly creditable testi-mony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies of chronic catarrhal affections. With much respect, your obedient servant, CHAS, A. LEAS, M. D. New York. CREMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 1 IS EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

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2. THAT, being Constitutional, the infection is BE-

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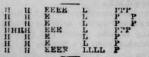
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